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New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1895. Wellington, New Zealand, 1895. Pp. 554.

This is of special interest to American students, because of the sections dealing with social economic experiments in the way of insurance, land settlements, and public employment offices which are now being undertaken.

South Australia Statistical Register, 1894. Adelaide, 1895. This is exclusively tabular in form.

Western Australian Blue Book for the Year 1894. Perth, 1895. Pp. 380.

Contains tables of duties as well as statistics.

Statistics of the Seven Colonies of Australasia from 1861 to 1894. Compiled in the Office of the Government Statistician of New South Wales. Sydney, 1895. Pp. 15.

South Australia ; Australasian Statistics for the Year 1893. Compiled by the Government Statist of Victoria. Adelaide, 1895. Pp. 24.

These little pamphlets cover the same ground, each furnishing a useful compendium of Australasian statistics during the past 20 years.

Review of the Trade of India, 1894 and 1895. By J. E. O'Connor, Director-General of Statistics. Simla, 1895. Pp. 92.

This volume is of interest as showing the growth of Indian export trade, particularly in cotton textiles. The course of the Indian raw cotton trade is also suggestive. The export of gold in 1894-95 was very large, forming a complete reversal of the ordinary course of trade in this metal. Full statistics of the shipment of gold and silver are to be found here.

STATE CENSUSES.

Census Bulletins of Rhode Island. No. 1, August 12, 1895 ; No. 2, August 21 ; No. 3, September 25 ; No. 4, October 31 ; No. 5, November 9.

The total population of the state is 384,758, an increase of 80,474, or 26.45 per cent, since 1885. The increase between 1875 and 1885 was 46.45, or 17.83 per cent. 19 towns and 4 cities have increased

in population during the last decade. 12 towns show a decrease in population. There are, with two exceptions, interior localities where people are engaged chiefly in agriculture. The city of Providence does not show the increase that was expected. This is attributed to cheap and rapid transit, and low cost of land, which has influenced thousands of people to take up their residence beyond the city limits.

First Triennial Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Utah for the Year Ended December 31, 1894, with Census of 1895. Salt Lake City, 1895. Pp. 54.

A census of this Territory, now a State, was taken during February and March, 1895, by a house-to-house canvass. The population was 247,324, as compared with 207,905 in 1890 and 143,963 in 1880. In each 1000 inhabitants there are 513 males and 487 females. Salt Lake City county has about one-fourth of the population, and from the other statistics, apparently, about one-half of the wealth of the State.

The Census of Michigan, June 1, 1894. Bulletin No. 1, December 7, 1894. Total Population and Population as Native and Foreign Born.

The population of the State at this last State census was 2,241,454, an increase of 147,565, or 7.04 per cent, since June 1, 1890. The number of native inhabitants was 25.46 per cent of the total population. In 1890 it was 25.97 per cent. The proportion of the population foreign born is now only one per cent less than in 1884.

Bulletin No. 3, February 25, 1895. Farms Classified According to Tenure; Dairy Products.

The total number of farms in the state is 177,952, of which 149,093 are cultivated by owners, 9,127 are rented by fixed money rental, and 19,732 are rented for shares of production. There is an increase since 1884 of 13.07 per cent in the total number of farms and in percentages of each kind, in the number rented for fixed money rental, and the number rented for shares of production.

Bulletin No. 4, March 25, 1894. Live Stock and Wool.

Bulletin No. 5, June 19, 1895. Farms and Farm Valuations.

The value of the farms, including land, fences, and buildings, is shown to be \$528,249,503, a decrease of \$43,193,958, as compared 1884.

Bulletin No. 6, June 25, 1895. Poultry, Eggs, Meadows, and Silos.

Bulletin No. 7, August 30, 1895. Parent Nativity.

In each one thousand inhabitants the parents of 491 are both natives, the parents of 462 are both foreign born, and the parents of 119 are one native and one foreign born.

Bulletin No. 8, September 30, 1895. Births by Sex, Color, Parent Nativity, and Grand-Parent Nativity.

Number of births is reported at 26.7 per 1000 inhabitants. In the cities the rate was 27.86, and in the country 26.06. Males were 51.83 per cent, and the females 48.17 per cent.

Bulletin No. 9, October 30, 1895. Manufacturers, Mines, and Fisheries.

Bulletin No. 10, December 10, 1895. Illiteracy. Pp. 15.

The total number of illiterate persons 10 years of age and over is returned at 95,037, of whom 70,772 can neither read nor write. This is quite in harmony with the return of the United States Census in 1890, which gives 95,914. The number of illiterate persons is 16,176 less than in 1884. 5.3 per cent of the total male population of 21 years of age and over, or those of the voting age, can neither read nor write.

LABOR STATISTICS.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Connecticut. Year ending November 30, 1895. Pp. 280.

The greater part of this report is devoted to a special consideration of the subject of poor relief, the treatment being both descriptive and statistical. The number of persons aided in almshouses in 1894 was 3847 as compared with 3292 in 1892. The net expense of maintenance was \$207,503. The total number aided in almshouses and by outside relief was 17,729; and the total cost of relief was \$994,615. A short section is given to building and loan associations. Manufactures are analyzed on the Massachusetts plan of comparisons between the same number of establishments. It is shown that on July 1, 1895, there were 112,002 persons on the pay-rolls of the different manufacturers from whom data were obtained, the same